DAILY AND WEEKLY. THE OLDEST PAPER IN KANSAS

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OFFICE-NOS. 13 & 15 SHAWNER STREET

COL. PETER McFARLAND. In a distant city the writer of these line first heard of the death of Col. Peter McFarland; of the resolutions adopted by variou bodies commemorating his virtues, and of the vast throng of citizens who followed his remains to their last resting place. On returning here, a political canvass of unusual asperity was found to be in progress, and that did not seem to be the time to attempt to do justice to the character of this prominent citizen and eminently worthy man. Tha period has gone by, and, inasmuch as no other hand has attempted it, we feel it to be our duty to speak with some fulness of a man who was a warm personal friend, and whose opinions in regard to public questions, in our own and other countries, and in regard to the great men who have been the benefactors of mankind, were so often in sympathy with

Peter McFarland was the son of Owen and Rose McFarland, and was born in the town of Ballymoir, County of Armagh, Ireland. His parents were farmers in good circum stances, and very highly esteemed. Peter went to the Parish School at the age of seven, and his first preceptor was Walter Patterson He was an apt scholar, having keen precep tive faculties, a clear intellect and a memory which was marvellously retentive. He read much and easily remembered what he found in the world of books and in the greater world of mankind. Such a vigorous and healthy mind finds itself well stored with knowledge, whether it has received unusual educational advantages or whether it has had very few. But young McFarland's opport tunities must have been very good, judging from his general and familiar knowledge of literature. We have no more facts in regard to his life in his native land. We only know that his respected mother still lives there, at the age of eighty years; that he has two brothers and two sisters living, one of Sisters of Charity, of Chicago.

Col. McFarland came to this country in 1851. He first settled on a farm, five miles from Woodstock, Illinois. While living there he contributed many articles, in prose and verse, to the Woodstock Democrat. His neighbors there must have soon ascertained his capacity and his integrity, for he was twice elected Treasurer of the Township of

But Kansas had attractions for our friend and he came here in 1857. During the last what political party, have known Peter Mc-Farland personally. He has been a constant resident of Leavenworth, and held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Captain in the First Kansas Volunteers, Colonel of a Militia regiment, Probate Judge and State Senator, and was serving his second term as Sheriff when he was called to a better land.

Below we give a few reminiscences written by one of Col. 'McFarland's most intimate

"When the rebellion broke out McFarland and myself were then officing together on Second street in this city. He discussed the probabilities of the contest and whether it would be lasting. At first he thought it was a political manœuvre. But with that clear foresight with which he was so wonderfully gifted, he felt that it would result in a bloody struggle between the contending forces for supremacy. He hesitated no lon-ger upon which side to act. He then held an office, from which he derived about \$3,000, per annum. He immediately went among his friends—men with whom he had an intimate acquaintance who were enured to toil and exposure,—and by his own efforts personal and pecuniary, raised in a few days a company with over the maximum number and was unanimously chosen their Captain.

He fell on the battlefield near Springfield Missouri. All friends and companions be-lieved that his wound was fatal. In conver-sation with him after his return from the hospital, he said that he lay wounded, being shot through the head on the battlefield near a small creek, for three days, without care or assistance. That after he fell he was visited by the surgeon, and the surgeon stated to the litter bearer that it was no use to bother with him, as he could not recover. He had no recollection for a long time after his wound was received. But about the evening of the second day he aroused, being parched with a burning thirst. He crawled to the creek and somehow got into it, to quench his thirst. He was unable to turn back, but managed in some manner to crawl across to the opposite bank.

There he was discovered by a Confederate

oldier from Arkansas, who took him to belong to their side. At that time his wound was fly-blown, and gangreened. He was unable to tell who he was, and where he was from. But he recollected having about his person some twenty dollar gold pieces, and he promised the per-son who discovered him to pay him, if he would take him where medical treatment could be had

He was taken to the hospital and the surgeon came around to see him; he said it was no use to treat him, as he could not possibly recover. He remained for some time in the respital without medical aid; at last it was given, and months afterwards he recovere ciently to return to Leavenworth.

When State Senator he refused to support the candidate from Leavenworth for United States Senator until he promised in writing, that if elected, he would not interfere with the local politics of Leavenworth. This written pledge was given, and four Democratic votes were secured."

The same friend speaks of McFarland's wonderful memory-a fact of which all his friends were constantly reminded-and says that he could quote page after page of Byron, Moore, Rurns and Scott, who were his favorite authors. We should put Burns knew a man who loved Robert Burns who did not also love freedom, free thought, and his fellow men. McFarland's sympathy with the poor, with suffering humanity everywhere, his keen sense of honor,-"that chastity of honor," as Burke said of the chivalry of France, "which felt a stain like a wound"-and his overflowing generosity. are the same noble traits of character cele-

brated in the immortal verse of Burns. The wound which he received at Springfield was fatal in the sense that the brave man never recovered from it and from the exposure which followed it. But McFarland rarely alluded to it, and many who knew and esteemed him highly will now read and know for the first time what a death in life this man suffered on the luckless field of Wilson's Creek. It was worse than the fate, at Lexington, of his countryman Mulligan, a man whom he closely resembled in

Other tributes to this man's memory we have, making mention of his acts of charity, of his true philantrophy, but which are too sacred for publication. One gentleman Farland acted justly, fairly and coolly as a index of election. It has cut itself loose from the formularies and obstructions of the past, and

friendship lasted until his death, and with an ever increasing esteem and affection.

One person, a poor law student when they first met, speaks of the way in which Me Farland constantly, but unostentationsly, threw business in his way, and also gave him pecuniary assistance, and adds: THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES.

"I am proud to say that he possessed more charity, less selfishness and purer motives than any man it has been my good fortune to know. It was as impossible for him to do a mean thing as to live without breathing. Few men possessed minds as clear and com-prehensive, and judgment as acute. I might cover a quire of foolscap and then not detail Official Paper of the City and County. half of what I know of his noble heart." And this is the testimony of all. The

gentlemen who are now engaged settling Col. McFarland's estate find proofs which are even to them surprising of the constant, the careless, and the exuberant kindness and charity of their departed friend. He had befriended men of every kind, men from whom he could receive no return and no reward, and had done it out of the fulness of a warm and gentle heart. Now that he has passed on to another career, let those who knew him, who remember whom he loved and whom he has left behind, make some approach at least to his own unbounded generosity. We owe that to the memory of Peter McFarland.

ommanding. He had no airs, great or small, no pettiness, and did not affect superiority over any person whatever. He won espect without asking for it or attempting o gain it. He was one of the most erect and marked figures seen on our streees, but o man ever said or felt that McFarland had an overbearing or pretentious manner. He was easily and naturally a gentleman. In usiness matters he said little, and that mietly and to the point. He took things oolly, and was self-poised-a man who ould stand alone and firmly, but without pride or conceit. In social life, he was one of the most affable and pleasant of companions ours-a nominal if not a real political op-His voice was gentle, his smile winning, and his man manner such as to disarm opposition and make friends every where. He was a good talker, but, unlike many talkers, he could listen also and fairly judge of the opinions advanced by an opponent. He enjoyed hearing opposing views, having a mind fair and broad enough to comprehen them. Thus he had friends among men o all classes and nationalities, and was true to all. His familiarity with good authors and life made him an entertaining and instruc tive companion, and he was never in wan of friends. But we must close our sketch It is already rather too long for these columns; but too short to fitly commemorate the virtues of this brave and good man.

THE NEW PARTY AND THE SOUTH It will be for the material advantage of Cansas, if the South and the Democrats succeed in forming a new party, for the Northern emigration and the European emigration will never go to States controlled by the Democratic party, and not entirely free in speech, the latter being a nun in the order of the press, and manhood. What Missouri, Kenlose, will be gained by States like Kansas, and chiefly by this State on account of its climatic advantages.

The South has never received a Northern or a European immigration, and the reason has been plain-it was found in slavery and in evils which accompany slavery everywhere. Since the termination of the war the Southern States have begged for European to come and live with them. The invitation has not been accepted, and it seems now thirteen years nearly all of us, no matter of probable that it never will be. Free labor demands free laws, good order, freedom from strife, violence, blood-shed. It can have no sympathy with Kukluxian tendencies.

> The vote of Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky Alabama and Florida indicates that those States have gone to the Democracy, and gone to stay until free schools, the spread of intelligence and a general uprising drives them from it. The chief newspapers in Chicago St. Louis and Cincinnati are now swinging away from the Republican party. Some of them are openly Democratic, and some only call themselves "Revenue Reformers." They mean war with Republicans, and they mean union with Democrats everywhere, and they already boast of electing the next Speaker of the House and the next President How long their zeal will last it is impossible to tell. If the country ever tries Free Trade, pure and simple, it will be satisfied with very short trial of it. And if the country ever submits to Tammany Hall and its shameless crimes, it will repent of the experiment in sackcloth and ashes.

Our own State is happily removed from the arena of strife. We had the measles in our infancy. Those who take it in their old age have it "hard." Kansas stopped bleed ing some years ago, and she is so well please with growth and prosperity that she proposes to stick to them.

THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI. The St. Louis Democrat claims that th lection of Brown is a Republican victory but it bitterly assails President Grant and leading Republican measures. The St Louis Republican, with more show of having the facts on its side, claims that the election is a Democratic triumph; that two-thirds of he counties are Democratic; that the Legis lature is Democratic, and that three-fourths of Brown's supporters are Democrats. And Gratz Brown seems to take this view himself He was serenaded on Monday evening. The speech addressed to him was made by a

ed in the following style: It is, sir, with more than ordinary pleasu that I discharge the duties of spokesman for those of your fellow-citizens of the Democratic party of this city who supported you in the recent election, and who tender you this de nonstration as a mark of their appreciation of the great services which you have rendered to the cause of the liberal government during he late canvass.

Democrat, Col. D. H. Armstrong, who open

We give the reply in full, the position of Col. Brown fully justifying it:

RETPONSE OF HON. B. GRATZ BROWN. Fellow-chizens and Democrats of the Stat of Missouri—for I presume I can include representatives of all your number in my greeting—I wish to say to you that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the support which you have given me in this canvass, which has ended in such a magnificent triumph. [Applaase and three cheers.] assure you, moreover, that I do not take that triumph to myself personally, but to the principles that have been so emphatically endorsed—those of equal freedom for every man in the nation as his birthright.

We have gone through this contest; we have made no appeal to party; we have made no discrimination against men, and vet we have made a distinctive appeal to the common sentiment of the common country in of the latter clause of that initiatory sentence. behalf of the right of every man to exercise We know we are here, and so do other perthe franchises of a freeman, and we have won upon that principle. (Great applause.) Now I have to say to you, without any hesi-tation, that I have to thank the Democratic party of Missouri (hear, hear, and applanse) for the cordial support that they have given me in that position. And, I say furthermore, that no party has ever shown more perfect command of self, more perfect disregard of pas traditions, more perfect devotion to the welfare of the common than has the Democratic porty in the last election in the State of Missouri. (Ap-

I can say to you, frankly, my fellow citizens, that I am the last man in this nation to disregard the obligations under which I stand, and that in this election I recognize that my obligations are in the largest meas-

judge of election, which the country judges be-has made a platform upon which the young and South. They men of this nation can stand. (Applause.) present order of

rassed of all the antecedents that have gone before them; disembarrassed of all that retinue of party machiners that has kept them down heretofore, and where they can move forward in the spirit, and in the light of a pure Democracy, advancing to the cor-quest of the future. (Loud applause.)

Fellow-citizens, so far as this question concerns our own State, I desire to my to yo hat I recognize this as the triumph of nedeas—[A voice: "That's the idea."]—that recognize this as the initiation of a recognize this as the triumph of new details. truction of our State from its bottom upwar "Good," "good," and applause.] I reco eorganize our fundamental law ["Good nd applause,] and accepting it in that ligh I wish you all good cheer in the future, hop ing and trusting only, in addition to the this election to the nation at large will well received and accepted, and that the na tional Representatives who have been sent from the Western country, when they under-stand the force and significance of your votes will understand that it is proper for them to coalesce and combine and consort with any body and everybody that will reduce to nearer approximation of justice and truth that immense tax which is now levied upon us under the false and fraudulent guise of revenue tariff. [Loud and continuouse. "That's what we want!"

Democracy!" "That suits us."]
Now, my fellow citizens, I have only to te you in conclusion, that I have the honor e your Governor elect for the State of Mi In person McFarland was tall, large and souri ["We're glad of it,"], and I will proise you an honest and faithful administration of that office. ["We know it.] I will pron se you furthermore, that I will permit i iar as I can help it) to sap the life and wealt out of the community. ["Bully," "good,' And I will say furthermore to you, gentlemen, that in making that administration will endeavor to predicate it upon the live ssues, and to call young men to the support of it. [Tremendous applause.]

DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS.

The Burlington Patriot says: We publish a series of resolutions from t Democracy of this county, some of which re-flect much credit upon their sagacity. The solution referring to woman suffrage show hat the Democrats are anxious to forestal the Republicans upon this plank, and as w believe a fair majority of our party are in favor of this proposition we are glad to agree with the Young Democracy upon this point, The following is the platform adopted I

he Democrats of Coffey County: WHEREAS, The right of suffrage has entrusted to all male inhabitats of the Stat f Kansas and of the United States, regard

ess of "race color, or former condition WHEREAS, We can see no good reas hat "sex" alone should constitu eason for denying the same rights to tho we are proud to look upon as our equals he fullest sense of the term: therefore Resolved, That, as Democrats, we are favor of granting to all females the same righ

—political—as are granted to males, with Resolved, That while we are willing take advantage of, for the benefit of our county, the provisions of the law granting onds for the aid of railroads and other in ernal improvements of similar character while such laws exist, we recognize the dan ger in the law authorizing the levying and ollecting of any tax, save for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of government, adn hold it as our iduty as a party to eek the abolishmen earliest possible day.

This is the best platform that party yet adopted in any County of our State. To be sure, the men who adopted it nullified by also approving of the State platform, as

We the Democrats of Coffee County, embled in mass convention, do heartily enlorse and adopt, as a sense of this meeting he Democratic platform of the State

The Democratic party is pretty weak Coffey County, but it may grow by adopting

liberal ideas.

The Connecticut papers are talking abou having their system of legislative apportionment reconstructed. At present, Litchfield county, with a population of 48,732, has for-y Representatives, while the city of New Haven, with 50,000 inhabitants, has but two, and New Haven county, with 121,372, has but thirty. Hartford county has five times the population and eight times the taxable property of Tolland county, but has only twice as many Representatives. Hartford itself, with 15,000 more inhabitants that Tolland county, has only two Representatives, while the latter has twenty-one. Sin ilar inequalities prevail elsewhere, and the

entire system seems to be viciously unjust. Discrepancies similar to the above exist in our own State, and it will be one of the principal duties of the Legislature to correct

We publish to-day the official vote of wenty-three Counties. Their whole vote s 39.156. Harvey's vote, 25,082; Sharp's 14,074; Republican majority, 11,008. In hese counties the whole vote is considerably ncreased over any previous election, but the Democrats have gained more than we have. Our majority we now think, will exceed 20,-000, while the whole vote will be greater than had been anticipated. Majorities have been ascertained from many counties where the whole vote is not yet known.

THE Commissioner of Indian affairs ha completed his annual report. It is in itself a brief document, but the reports which will accompany it are voluminous. The Indian situation on the whole is regarded very favorably, as the majority of the official reports forwarded represented the condition of the ndians as more peaceful than for years. The single exception is in Arizona, where raids are of frequent occurrence by the Apaches. The Commissioner warmly indorses the present peace policy.

Our Legislative list is now complete, as we believe entirely correct. The initials of a few members are omitted, but will be given very soon. We think Clarke has less than thirty votes in both branches, or less than one half of the number needed to elect a Senator. He is a losing candidate, and struck his highest point a good while ago. The

descent of Avernus is easy.

Legislature,—J. T. Campbell, antiClarke, is elected to the Legislature from
Howard County. Lank Moore, and not
Levi Billings, is the member from Marion
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County County. J. M. Mahr is the member from in all this time they have shown that they Labette.

FROM LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Nov. 17. We are in Lawrence-the glorious you city, founded, defended and built up by our modern Alexander of the Great West, Gene-New York Ledger. We mean for the proof We know we are here, and so do other persons whose testimony would not be doubted. Lawrence wants railroads built, according to the original plan, in order to realize her destiny. Her people know as well as do the business men of Leavenworth, that the original propositions made by the railroad builders, and which received a ready response from the people of the Kansas Valley, are not carried out. The people of this rich and

that my obligations are in the largest measured to the Democratic party of the State of Missouri. (Loud applause.)

Now, my friends, let me tell you another thing. I recognize the fact that the Democratic party of the State of Missouri has done the things. It recognizes the fact that the Democratic party of the State of Missouri has done the Kanssa Kirr in the State, and southward the Rhine. He stopped at Kaiser, at the party of the State of Missouri has done thing party of the State of Missouri has done the still richer regions between this thing. (Loud and enthquisatic applause.) It has elevated itself upon a higher platform then it ever occupied before; it has gone for the rights of all men, and in so doing it has made an initiative for the future that will go brown the fact that the Command, for the great houses of the new material produced in the narrow limits of the local section whose trade they command, for the great houses of the new material produced in the narrow limits of the beauty of the state of Missouri has done the state party of the State of Missouri has done the state of Missouri has done the state party of the State of Missouri has done the state party of the State of Missouri has done the still richer regions between this in the German on the state of the state of the German on the state of the German on the state of the party of the state of Missouri has done the state of the state of Missouri has done the state of Missouri has done the state of the German on the state of the deep of the state of the

ceanic traffic the wealth of a commerce which they had vividly and and which they had amply arranged to cure. Who is to blame? We shall not intion. Let us sharply state our opinion that it will be the fault of the people most interested-the people of Kansas-if these untowered tendencies in their material interests be not speedily arrested, and something enswering, so far as possible, the original

ousiness relations, carried to completion. The business of this city is good. So the appearances indicate. The streets are full of teams and wagons. The latter, in the main, seem to be devoted to the business of earrying articles of trade. The stores are well filled with people who are evidently buying and

plans of internal improvements and external

men in this city. The Messrs, Rideman & Baker, grocerymen, sold last year something near a million of dollars worth of goods. In dry goods Mr. Bullene is also a heavy dealer. B. W. Woodward, druggist, has built up a wholesale trade of amazing magnitude. So also has Geo. Leis, who was a clerk not many vears ago in the former's store. Wm. E. Sutliff & Co. are the most extensive advertisers in the State. This is saving much, for they don't patronize the TIMES. But they sell as a sequence of the patronage they give to newspapers, goods all over the State. Herein we wish to make a business point. The TIMES is read all over the State, by more people than any other three papers in the State. it be wise for these business men to think of this thing? We have no doubt the TIMES people hold themselves in readiness to meet any demands that these thrifty commercial men may make upon their columns; at fair and just rates. Politics: The Democratic craft, small and badly modeled for open sea racing, has again gone into the dry docks for repairs, and also to clean her bottom of barnacles, &c. The Republican "Great Eastern," not taking note of the one-mast fish boat, ludicrously attempting to make way against her, is evidently still at sea bunting the sunken cable. When she finds it, in she'll come, and then we shall be able to report-who shall be Emperor of the

To-night "Burleigh" lectures here. Th adies and gentlemen of this "literary center of Kansas" are now wending their way to-

ward the Hall. The thriving city of a day and night, Ot tawa, Franklin County, is represented here by Asa Lathrop, six feet and seven inches and a half growth, or else sixty-seven feet and a half, we have forgotten which. At all events after trying twice we got a glimpse of his summit, and heard something that sounded very like words coming down from there. It must have been a rich soil where he was planted. Accompanying Mr. Lathrop, was Judge Stoughton, formerly from Ligonier, Indiana. A lawyer of fine attainments and large experience. Of course he will keep his place in the front ranks of the profession. The only objection that can be urged against him, is that he is a Democrat their country. He feels, as do those who have been in the habit of listening to his always at white heat. Massachusetts street people are agitating the question of a pavement. It now seems quite probable that they will decide to put down the Wykoff pavement, wood, similar to the Nicholson. The street needs the improvement greatly. In wet times the mud is all the way from one to three feet deep, and it is a perilous undertaking to cross at such times. Paved with a wooden way, it will make the finest street in any city of

H. E. S. A TALK WITH CARLYLE.

What he Thinks of Louis Napoleon and the French, of Count Bismarch and Germany—His views of Ameri-can Love for the Union, with a Trib

M. D. Conway's Letter to the Cincinnati Com-mercial.] LONDON, Oct. 25, 1870. I have just passed an evening with Thosarlyle. Although none who in former years knew intimately the old home in Chel ea, can fail to miss the presence of the noble voman whose influence and tact did so much to render the conversations so memorable, still London holds no other intellectual pleasure comparable with an evening at Carlyle's. The old man is not left alone. A pleasant and cultivated girl, daughter or his sister, who resides near Dumfries, graces the home, and the circle of friends stil gather. Of recent years I have thought has grown some what gentler, and his views of the world less gloomy. Nor am I sure but that the increased cheerfulness of his mind is due to the growth and development of his darling Germany. Long ago he ree ognized the "magnanimous Herr Bismarck," ognized the "magnammous herr Bismarck, as he called him, as a man after his own heart, and as the "coming man" of the Fatherland. As you may judge recent events have only increased his enthusiasm for Germany, and his esteem for Bismarck. On the other hand, Carlyle has never had much respect for modern France or its Emperor. Some have thought that with his homage to the strong autocrat, Carlyle ought, in consistency, to have regarded the French embodiment of Cæsarism as a

hero. But while he honors the strong man, of materials, and a vast deal of care, trouble he hates shams, and he has always regarded and labor. I have already outlived by severa Napoleon III. as a pinch-beck Casar. He has through long years spoken of him-for he is still good at epithets—as "an intensi-fied pig," or "the pickpocket Emperor." On the evening that I recently passed with him he spoke of Paris as the fit monument of one he had always regarded as a pretender. "Louis Napoleon," he said, "was from the first simply a swindler. It is probably true that he did not wish to fight Germany; but he saw the democracy continually increasing in strength and boldness around him, and he

were not really a match for the Germans. Even when Napoleon I. defeated the Germans, it was perceived by many who looked closely into the matter, that it was not due lressed, as it takes out the sweetness. closely into the matter, that it was not due to the superiority of the French, but rather to the disorder into which the people about Berlin had got. The Germans were wretchedly managed, and Napoleon was able to wedge himself between them and their provisions. The German is a more valiant kind of man than the Frenchman. The French well the bottom of the barrel with this, and well the bottom of the barrel with this, and have what they call dan, which generally pack your layers of pork closely. Cover it shows itself in gasconade, but they have always suffered by sudden reactions from that, another layer and so on. and been liable to fatal depressions. But I Do not fear that you will get your me never could conceive such utter corruption salt—for if you bury a pound of park in a and disorganization possible to them—or in- ton of salt, unlike beef, it will not absorb deed, to any people—as that which this collapse of their pretensions has revealed."

With regard to Count Bismarck, he said:
"All the politicians in the world seem to me as mere windbags beside him. He has shown himself capable of throwing himself is the water if necessary quantity to cure it. When the barrel is full put two or three inches of salt on top, and next day fill it up carefully and slowly with fresh pure water drawn from the well—replension to the water if necessary to keep the meat list. Payments hereafter will be made utterly into his cause, and all other causes are simply insignificant in comparison with his—the building up of a great genuine his—the building up of a great genuine power and government in Europe out of the only solid materials left in it. For really it seems to me that the true principles of order and government have almost disappeared and government have almost disappeared for two wars, as I have proved again, and as far exceed in taste, look and quality, the flabby, greasy, soft. potato, meal, or still-slop fed stuff that you those living within convenient distance of the agency, are expected to apply in person with agency, are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency, are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency, are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency, are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency, are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency, are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency, are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency, are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with a convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with a convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with a convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with a convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with a convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with a convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with a convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with a convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply in person with a convenient distance of the agency are expected to apply not carried out. The people of this rich and wonderfully prosperous country have done their part. Their servants in high places we fear, have done more than their part.

We have no thoroughfare running from the Pacific to the Missouri, along the Kansas.

We have no through line of travel and trade running through the rich region south of trade running through the rich region south of trade running through the rich region south of the Germany has been feeling her the same in circular form, shanks out, which cover well with salt—the shanks need be only partially covered; sprinkle the due porture of the salts of the salts of the shanks need be only partially covered; sprinkle the due porture of the salts of the salts of the shanks need be only partially covered; sprinkle the due porture of the salts of the shanks need be only partially covered; sprinkle the due porture of the salts of the salts of the shanks need be only partially covered; sprinkle the due porture of the salts of the shanks need be only partially covered; sprinkle the due porture of the salts of the shanks need be only partially covered; sprinkle the due porture of the salts of the salts of the shanks need be only partially covered; sprinkle the due porture of the salts of the shanks need be only partially covered; sprinkle the due porture of the salts of the

As might be supposed, Carlyle is a strong advocate for the absorption of Abace and part of Lorraine by Germany. "They were both taken from Germany just in the way

watches from English travellers. There could not be a more exact historical reply to the long grasping of the French, Turpinwise, after further German possessions, than to take from them those they have already abstracted. It is the best thing too for France, I can well see, to have the Rhine, altogether withdrawn from their eyes. The night of it has already assemed to engender a sight of it has already seemed to engender a kind of madness. For the French people have a great deal in them, a great deal very valuable to the world, but not likely to reach the world so long as they are distracted by the vain ambition to be the controlling power Europe. A very good spice for the main ish, but not the main dish! One cannot ing of the destiny of Germany, Car-

lyle expressed the opinion that it was inevi-table; that it would become speedily consoli-dated, and that the chief, more particularly German, portions of Austria would—a little ape-be united with the rest of He anticipated that the in of such a Germany would be infallible ndicates how strong he has alway been in for force, in Scottish speech still, and say, 'I'll gar he'll do it.' Guarantee is from the same, and probably war is but another form of it. Yet though he has always been a war man, he has never been inclined to pick quarrels, or go to war; he is rather a quiet, homely, industrious kind of person, who pursuits. But once roused to war he never yields. No doubt, too, the Northern Germans will become considerably improved by a more intimate union with the South Germans. There has always been a certain not found among the people of the lower States. There is a great deal of improvement to go on, no doubt, but the great obstacle to it will be removed by the security of that unity which France chiefly has obstructed. Bo long as Germany was divided up into petty States, the French were able t keep them in a perpetual state of turmoil and disorder. With its unity within, and its new ontiers, Germany will be forever fortified against French threats, and be able to go on quietly building up a great civilization in the heart of Europe."

I have of course, written down these opin-ions of the foremost authority on German

so went out to silence and so

nistory from memory. I regret that I am mable to transfer to my paper all the quain language, the rich illustrations, and above all, the impressive manner and voice with which these opinions were expressed. Re-publican and Radical as I am, I find much n Carlye's talk with which I cannot liter ally agree, but it is impossible not to feel at every step that his views are the results of a tudy so patient, a learning so vast, and a renious so profound, that I for one, prefer o listen and ponder what he says, rather than oppose to them opinions of my own.

And here I may remark that Mr. Carlyle has, to my personal knowledge, often felt deeply annoyed by the fragmentary reports

American papers of his conversations with American visitors on the political affairs of conversations through many years, that no chance expressions during an hour or two ought to be held up as representing his full opinions on the great sub-jects involved in the political and social tendencies of America. He indeed, opposed to democracy, and is, indeed, opposed to democracy, and he looks upon the two leading Anglo-Saxon nations, America and England, as going, one close after the other, upon the wrong path And that is about as much as Carlyle's casual American visitors get from him. If, how-ever, they should be able to hear all sides of the question within his views, they would find that he regards both countries as des-tined to pass through the democratic or negative phase of development, to a condition of social order which the most radical Reablican or Democrat would regard as a nob ler ideal than his own. At no time has Car-lyle's deep interest in all that concerns America failed. As he respects the German longing for unity; so, even while withhold-ing his sympathy from the North in our late civil war, as to its entire purpose, I have often heard him pay a tribute to its love for the Union. The determination of the Americans to defend that Union did not fail to excite his admiration, and in his address in Edinburg he named America as among the "greatest nations," His knowledge about America is also far beyond that even of the most educated Americans. I have often been amazed at the exceeding minute ness of his acquaintance with the whole his tory of America, from the date of its discov ery—its settlement and progress, the rise of its cities, its pioneers, soldiers, literary men. I have known him entertain a room-full of ducated Americans with facts and anecdote about their own country, which one and all afterward confessed had been utterly unknown to them. He speaks in touching terms about the way America first took him up, and the fact that the first book of his own that he ever saw was sent him from America, with a good sum of money for writing it. And he still speaks of Emerson

"the cleanest intellect now on the planet." Making Pork and Racon

Eds. Country Gentlemen:
A correspondent contributes recipes, in your issue for October 13th, (p. 647.) for salting pork and curing hams, involving a multitude of materials, and a vast deal of care, trouble and have eaten pork and hams out of many strange barrels and smoke-houses, but never any quite as good as of my own curing, no even except Westphalia, North Carolina, New Jersey or Cificinnati. Scores of competant witnesses who have eaten at my table, will testify to the same. My mode of pro-

cedure has uniformly been as follows:

Before cooking, first make sure of you rabbit—that is see that your meat is of the best quality. To secure this begin with a young pig. Feed him at first on milk and soaked corn—and give the swill to hogs that are sold in market for the gross and unappreciative feeders, who dine at Delmonico's or the Fifth Avenue Hotel. As piggy grows older, drop the milk and ave hard corn and water only, (be sure of this,) and let him have plenty of room for exercise. Do not kill him until the weather is quite cold. He should not weigh less than 150 pounds mark.) Let him hang twenty-four to thirtysix hours, or until the meat is entirely cool, and no longer. Cut him up artistically, which may be well done in twenty minutes, and be sure that not a stain of blood goes with the pieces to be salted. Do not touch these with water if the pig has been wel

Next see that your barrel is sweet clean, and by no means use one in which beef has been cured, or one which has stood long in the vicinity of sal petre pickle. Now

covered, in a day or two, and your work is entirely done. Pork salted in this way will

there a stattering grain of com on them all the better. Make two fires a day only, one in the morning and one in the evening, so that the meat may cool off between spells. Continue this course for three or four weeks, and you will have more delicious hams (and made in Westphalia, for the simple reason, if no other, that nothing but hard Indian corn will make good bacon, and nothing but corn-cobs is fit to smoke it with. T. R. H.

THE JOY BORBERY

Information of the robbery of James loy, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, being an immense area, the on Tuesday, of \$50,000 in railway bonds, has

of the attaches of the hotel. At half-past 2 o'clock in the after

arrested the chambermaid, asking her to ad- of the pensioners from other Statee Joy, of Detroit, Mich., saying that the latter gentleman had left a parcel in his room which Mr. Joy requested him to call and obtain. The chambermaid supposing all to be right, showed him to the room and admitted him, unlocking the door with her own key. The woman then left for a few moments have. ing other rooms to visit for the purpose of giving them the daily cleaning. The stranger after spending a few moments in the oom went away unobserved In about half an hour Mr. Joy returne that his bureau drawer had been forced oper

and \$50,000 in Chicago and Iowa Railroad Bonds had been taken away. He at once, without losing any time, reported his losses to the office of the hotel, and was recomended to let the detectives know the facts in the case, and in a short time the officers of he Central Police Office had been informed. The stranger who had entered the room on the plea of looking for a parcel, must have followed Mr. Joy from the bank, which he had visited in the morning and brought back the bonds. He then watched his oppor tunity, and when he saw Mr. Joy leave hotel he ran up stairs, as though sent by Mr.

The clever thief, whoever he was, who tole the bonds, has very likely discovered that he did not get as much as he planned to. The bonds taken are not to be found in the market, and consequently as soon as they are offered for sale they will at once be detected as the stolen ones. They are of the denomiwas able to give but a meagre description of the thief, but such as it is the police will use His kind mercies. Out of 200 souls, I am for his arrest,

Wonders of Easter Island. In the middle of the vast Pacific Ocean three thousand miles distant from the nearest continent, rises the mysterous Easter Island, abounding with the remains of reperplexed a party of savants who recently visited them. The island is about forty miles in circumference, barren, without trees, destitute of resources, inhabited by a few savages, who lead the most miserable existence able. But upon this narrow strip of land, so barren and unproductive, the as-tonished eye of the explorers beholds a forest of gigantic stone statues, about the origin and meaning of which the race dwelling around them know absolutely nothing. The smallest of these statues measured twenty feet in height, while many measures thirty feet, and a few attain the incredible dimensions of fifty feet. Some

repose upon long platforms constructed in the cyclopean manner; the greatest portion of them wear crowns about six feet in height, formed of volcanic tufa, which have evidently been placed upon these statues their erection. The foreheads of these statues are retreating and the mouths promi-nent, which indications may probably reveal

the race who constructed them.

As regards the workmanship displayed upon them, it is rude and clumey, although not destitute of character and expression. the race who constructed the The questions concerning them, present whose handiwork are they? and how came they there? There are no metals in Easter Island, nor even silex; only a few hard species of stone are found capable of being fashioned into axes, with which perhaps those mysterious statutes were hewn. The stone of which they are composed is found neither upon the island nor any of the surrounding islands, their number, dimensions, and character, forming a strange contrast to the narrowness and poverty of the place whereon they are constructed. How could this barren island have nourished a race of men capable of raising such monuments? Where is the What country do they still inhabit? In reply to these speculations, several scientific men of great authority hazard the opinion that the island in question is only one of the summits of the submerged continent which geological evidence proves at one time to have occupied the whole of that part of the Pacific which is now called Polynesia. Several also show grounds for believing that the statues in question present a Mexican physi-

ogomy, and may have been the work of one of the kindred races of that people. Several of these monuments are now on their way to the British Museum, where, it is

A Horrible Calamity.

From the Marvaville Locomotive. One of the most shocking accidents that we have yet been called upon to record, hap-pened to-day, at the head of Hop Creek, about six miles west of town. The particulars as near as we have been able to glean them, are as follows: Some months ago a vagabond by the name of Nichols, having been arrested and sent to jail for stealing, left in the possession of Mr. Patrick Quigley, who lived near by, a box which the owner represented to contain nothing but some articles of clothing and dry goods. This morning Mr. Quigley left his home to work on the railroad, and while here in town a messenger came after him with the horrifying mation that while his wife was out of the house attending to some of her domestic affairs, his two little children had got to playing about the box, and during their insocent pasume had removed a portion of the flimsy covering upon it, when, by some unknown tain extent. They will hook dresses.

—The Roston electron classical contents of the conten means, a lot of powder and fuse contained therein (instead of dry goods and clothing) had become ignited and exploded, killing the little girl, who was four years of age, and burning the other child, who was only seventeen months old, from its waist down —Who killed the most poultry? Hamseventeen months old, from its waist down in such a horrible manner that it is impossible for it to live. The little girl's breast, over the region of the heart, was burned to a crisp, and she expired in fifteen minutes. The other child from its waist down is a seventeen months old, from its waist down is a seventeen months old, from its waist down is a seventeen months old, from its waist down is a seventeen months old, from its waist down is a seventeen months old, from its waist down is a seventeen months old, from its waist down let's uncle, for he did "murder most foul."

—Mrs. Boffin is still much troubled to know why gold shouldn't be discovered in pints as well as in quartz.

—A little ten year old miss told her sight that would make the strongest nerve mother the other day that she was never go quiver, and all that can be done for it is to ing to marry, but meant to be a widow, be-

partly soothe the terrible sufferings that it cause widows dressed in such nice black and must undergo during the few hours that its always looked so happy!

—Cidar is said to be so plenty in New We deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents in this the severest affliction that could possibly have befallen them; and we good, able-bodied laborers are making from San Francisco to New York are also cut down from \$75 to \$65; and from San Fransincerely hope there is a law that can reach one to two dollars a day at the business.

—A gentleman was travelling in Ten the fiend that would, by such villainous mis-representations, bring about such a terrible see, and was obliged to stop at a farm house We are indebted to Dr. E. L. Wilson.

quarterly, the next one falling due on the 4th of December next; payment to commence on the 5th as the 4th occurs on Sun-

rected to them at the Post Office given in their last preceding voucher, as their address, in season to reach their destination by the 5th inst., and where any pensioner fails to receive the season to reach their destination by the 5th inst., and where any pensioner fails to receive the season to receive the season to receive the season to reach their destination and the season to receive the season to reach their destination and the season to receive the possile of Napoleon when the war opened and the possile of Napoleon when the war opened and their last preceding voucher, as their address, in season to receive the possile of Napoleon when the war opened and the possile of Napoleon when the possile

of what color!) than were ever or can be making application direct to the Pension department; but under the existing law, no pea sausage is made. er can be paid upon any voucher, ex-

very much scattered, and the mail facilities already been received by telegraph. The quite imperfect, there were, notwithstanding, and ground onions, in certain proportions, New York Standard contains the following over three thousand pensioners paid in Separe added to the bolted pea meal, and all account of how the affair was managed by tember, out of twelve hundred on the roll; mixed together, rolled up in thick white papers quite imperfect, there were, notwithstanding, and ground onions, in certain proporter three thousand pensioners paid in Separe added to the bolted pea meal, a the thief:

Yesterday afternoon one of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in this city
took place in one of the largest and most
crowded hotels on Broadway, at the business
time of the day, and in the presence of one
of the attaches of the hotel.

Temperature for twelve hundred on the roll; and that now, (November 15th), there are less than one hundred remaining unpaid which, of course, includes many who will not again apply. The whole amonnt paid since September 4th, is \$72,897.20. The under of the day, and in the presence of one of the attaches of the hotel.

The series includes many who will not again apply. The whole amonnt paid since September 4th, is \$72,897.20. The number of pensioners transferred from other of the attaches of the hotel.

The series includes many who will not again apply. The whole amonnt paid since September 4th, is \$72,897.20. The number of pensioners transferred from other of the attaches of the hotel. one hundred, a significant a gentleman rushed up stairs to a room in immense immigration to our State, when it the third floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel and is quite certain that only a small proportion immense immigration to our State, when it iding in this State, have appplied for trans-sfer. C. B. LINES,

U. S. Pension Agent, Topeka, Ks. ONLY ONE SAVED OUT OF 200. Letter to His Brother from the Sur-vivor from the Wreek of the Cambria —Brifting in the Boat with the Bead Girl.

[From the Hudson, N. Y., Register.] James McGartland, residing in this city, esterday received the following letter from is brother John, the only survivor of the ill-

ated Cambria: LONDONDERBY, Oct. 25, 1870. DEAR JAMES: I take my pen in hand in hopes of satisfying you that I escaped with my life, thank God, out of the wreck of the Cambria. We were coming on finely until the 19th, when a dreadful storm arose which drove us against a rock, about thirty miles from Londonderry. Our ship opened in the bow, and in a very short time she sank.

I got into one of the small boats, with twelve others, when in a few minutes it capsized, throwing us all into the water. I go hold of the side of the boat, and fortunately succeeded in getting into it again, where remained from 11 o'clock on Wednesda night till 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoor And so I drifted about with the wind an waves, with one dead girl, my only compar on, when fortunately I was picked teamer coming in, and brought into Derry I was well attended for a few days, and now I am at home again, as well as when I left you, thank God for it. I lost all my clothes except what I had on. So you see

the only survivor. Your affectionate brother, JOHN MCGARTLAND. About Women.

-What kind of sweatmeats did they in the ark? Preserved pairs. -A young lady wrapped up in herself.

-It is repeated that Jenny Lind is coming to America to sing again. -The oldest husbandry we know of is when a man in clover marries a woman in

-Dr. Mary Walker has commence series of articles on "dress" for Woodhall & Cladin's Weekly. -Miss Hosmer, the sculptress, was

Rome during the bombardment by the Ital--Mrs. Muloch-Craik, author of "John Halifax," has in press "Fair France; Impressions of a Traveller." -A lady advertises in the Glasgow Herald

tea. The cannibal! carry up baggage, while the men carry up able. cards and run on errands. -Marie Seebach, the gifted German tragelienne, is thirty-three years old. Her par-

ents were opera-singers.

-Miss Mattie Adams took the prize of the golden apple, as the handsomest woman at the Georgia State Fair. -The daughters of President Grant and Governor Hoffman are expected to make their debut into society this winter.

-The first female law student in Michi gan University comes, of course, from Indiana, and her name is Sarah Kilgore. -The Japanese women have very handsome hair, and dress it with more taste and elegance than any other women in

-Miss Eva, daughter of Judge J. T. Mills, has been appointed preceptress of Latin Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis. -Mrs. General Houston is dead. The surviving members of the family of the father of Texas reside in Georgetown, in

that State. -Miss Lena Kendall, of Kosciusko con ty, Ind., recently won a wager of fifty del-lars by walking eighteen miles in less than

hoped, additional light will be thrown upon works of charity. -Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, whose winters are passed in Washington, is believed to be engaged on a politico-social novel of

life in that city. -Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton says that en have hitherto translated the Bible, but women were allowed to try their hand, we hould have another and an improved ver-

England on the \$122,000 which was her share of the net profits of her English opera last season. She will return hither next Pith and Point.

-Dead reckoning-an undertaker's When it is only half-tide. -In the tropics summer is Niagara they have a perpetual fall.

for the night, owing to the scarcity of hotels.

A New York correspondent, writing of the Francisco Coll. for payment.

3d. Vouchers will be sent by mail to all proper response is, when the drama has Lombard-st. She has not been in a condition, whatever her frame of mind, to provoke the rage of Prussia or try issues with her since tomed to draw their pay at the agency, di-

what I want to know

You have doubtless heard of the new pe age on which the army is now daily

narrow gateway is guarded by a pair of Pressian soldiers. It is not easy to gain admittance, and still less easy to send a Yamkee

cept one pre-paid at the agency where he or on entering, is a large pile of the joints and less saleable pieces of pork; then a table As an evibence of the success of the new twelve hundred feet long, on each side of arrangement, it may be proper to state, that which are rows of men cleaving the flesh notwithstanding the difficulty always attendthe introduction of inew rules about the fact that of our State ground ress. Then come bags of ground peas. This meal is first bolted. The little pieces of pork are put into caldrons and freight cars. The sausages are packed in boxes—150 sausages, or 150 lbs., in each box—marked Erbanuarst (pea-sausage), and sent to the hungry cordon of men around Paris whose business it is to shape the destinies of France for a generation. Messrs. Lachman & Brothers, of this city, enjoy the monopoly of furnishing all the other supplies which are received by the army. Thus Berlin and all Carmany in most cheerful idle. lin and all Germany, in most chee ful idleness and in the enjoyment of a most bounti-harvest, especially in fruit, which is almost too abundant to be given away, await, with perfect confidence, the surrender of Paris and the complete subjugation of France; while a hundred and sixty thousand French prisons, scattered throughout Prussia, are paying for their board by working on the nations

> The season has been so warm that fure have been but little sold or worn, but we may now expect cold weather, when warmer garments will be in demand. We give beow, from the New York Evening Mail, a able article on "Furs."

fortifications.

The market this season has many new and fancy styles of furs—such as the Arctic, silver and blue fox, fisher, Egyptian suble, golden seal, etc., all of which will undoubtedly have a considerable sale on account of their richnesss and beauty, some of them being far in advance of anything ever offered efore to the public.

Fur sacques will be worn more this season than ever before. They are made chorter and more in the form of the English jacket, worn by the ladies a few years circle, or more after the mantilla pattern. Astrachan and seal still constitute terial selected, but the finer grades of the former, such as the Persian, are engerly sought after. In the seal they are mostly worn without trimmings. In Astrachan the angora fringe still gives character to the gar-

Muffs are nearly the same as last year, per--Rosa Bonheur proposes to visit our West- haps a little smaller, but trimmed richer, the in the ark? Preserved pairs.

-A delicate parcel to be forwarded by rail pocket book is the richest and most novel. Then there is the satchel must and the Princess Christina, both of which styles have a great deal of merit in thems lyes, but which will probably not have so large a sale as the former

The collars are still worn in the pointed and Eugenie shape and do not materially differ from those of last year. In boas somewhat new and beautiful styles are presented, the Patti, Favorite, single and double zon being of recent importation and considered a la mode. In fact, boas will have a large run on account of being less cumbersome and

of more recent designs.

The prices of nearly all grades for this season are lower than last-not on account of being worn less than formerly as some have got the mistaken idea, but rather on account that she wants a gentleman for breakfast and of the decline in the gold market, and the unusual large collection of last year; particu--In English hotels the women-servants larly in the lower grades is this more notice-

Blatory of a Counterfelter.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette. At an early age Thomas Hale was wayward, and before he was 21 years he had forged the name of an aunt on a \$500 note and was sent to prison for three years. Afterward he became proprietor of the "Ex-change" on Houston street, New York, a noted gambling resort and the headquarters of counterfeiters. A raid was made on the place at one time by the police, and \$11,000 in counterfeit money was recovered. He "shoved" seventeen of the counterfeit fifty dollar Treasury notes in one day when they first made their appearance. Afterward he was the head of the worst counter citing game in the country, and began circulating fractional currency. In March, 1865, he had agents throughout the country, and on account of the sickness of one of these, Hale himself undertook to deliver \$2,500 in counterfeit fractional currency to a man in Ohio. He was spotted and arrested, and pleaded guilty. He then informed Colonel Wood, Chief Detective of the Treasury Department, that he had secrets about counterfeiting, o inestimable value. He was released, and was kept in the pay of the Government for everal months. All this time he was engaged in the counterfeiting business, but was again arrested, and is now in prison awaiting sentence. This is surely an extraordinary

career for so young a man. The Next Congress.

From the Boston Advertiser Nine-tenths of the members of the House of Representatives of the forty-second Con-gress have been elected, and its political character has been settled beyond the possibility of a change. The very full list of members elected, shows that out of the full house of 243 members, 217 have been elected. Of these 135 are Republicans and 82 are Demo-crats, being a clear majority for the Repub-licans of 53 votes. The States yet to elect will not diminish this majority. It is by no means unusual for a President to find his second Congress against him. Both Pierce and Buchanan sent messages to unsympa-thetic ears when they addressed the House during the last years of their administrations Mr. Lincoln was supported in his measures by the Thirty-eighth Congress, but the strength was not so great as in the Thirty-seventh. Mr. Johnson was at war with the Fortieth Congress during its whole term. It is an evidence of the hold the Republican party has on the people that it has retained its ascendency so long and with so little loss even in the minor contests. For twelve years it has controlled the popular branch of Congress, and its power there is assured for another term by a majority somewhat less than the two-thirds of war and veto times, but large enough for all practical purposes.

We have the announcement from San rancisco that the Central Pacific has reduced the price of second class tickets from \$80 to \$75 to Omaha, currency, and from \$110 to \$100, currency, to New York. cisco to Omaha from \$60 to \$50, currency The running time from this city to New York will be six days and twenty hours. During the progress of the evening meal he observed an urchin tugging at a loaf of bread.

These reductions will prove a great benefit to California. High fares have heretofore been At length the urchin cried out, "Granny, thar's har on the bread." The lady remarked that it was colored. the poor laboring man and immigrant can marked that it was only a piece of a corn silk. "Corn siik!" exclaimed he: "how reach our coast for a fraction over \$50 in gold, all expenses included, and effect a saving in time which will be equal to a like came corn silk to have a nit on it? That's amount when compared with the more lengthened and tedious sea voyage. -- Son

THE story that Austria has entered into an ip Van Winkle! The alliance with France is, of course, born of when the drama has Lombard-st. She has not been in a condition.